



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Sturgeon in Economic Relation to Flies and Live-stock," "Observations on the Natural Food of Small-mouthed Bass Fry at Mammoth Springs Station, Arkansas."

The following members have also indicated that they will present papers, but the titles have not been received:

Frank N. Clark, Superintendent U. S. Fisheries Station, Northville, Mich.

Professor T. L. Hankinson, Zoologist, Charleston, Ill.

R. S. Johnson, Chief of Division of Fish Culture, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

C. D. Joslyn, President State Board Fish Commissioners, Detroit, Mich.

Dwight Lydell, Michigan Fish Commission, Comstock Park, Mich.

Professor E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

A. Rosenberg, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A special anniversary program will be in readiness for distribution at the meeting. Members are requested to send to the chairman as soon as possible, the titles of all additional papers which should be included in the program, and to correct such errors as may be found in this announcement.

C. H. TOWNSEND, *Chairman*,

W. E. MEEHAN,

FRANK N. CLARK,

HUGH M. SMITH,

GEORGE P. SLADE,

RAYMOND C. OSBURN,

Special Anniversary Committee

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR JOSEPH A. HOLMES, of the U. S. Geological Survey, formerly professor of geology and natural history at the University of North Carolina and state geologist, has been appointed by President Taft director of the newly-established Bureau of Mines.

At the second Congress of Anatomists held at Brussels last month, papers were presented by Professor C. S. Minot, on "The Nomenclature and Morphology of Blood Cells"; by Professor G. S. Huntington and Professor F. W. McClure, on "The Development of the Lymphatic System"; by Professor Thomas G. Lee, on "The Implantation of the Ovum in

Rodents," and by Professor G. C. Huber, on "Renal Tubules in Mammals."

DR. WILLIAM OSLER, regius professor of medicine in Oxford University, England, is visiting this country.

CAPTAIN SCOTT and the members of the Antarctic expedition were entertained at Cape Town on August 21 at a banquet. Mr. S. S. Hough, the astronomer royal at the Cape, and Sir J. Rose-Innes proposed the principal toasts.

MR. F. E. MATTHES has been detailed by the U. S. Geological Survey this summer to make surveys for a detailed topographic map of the Mount Rainier National Park in the state of Washington. Mr. Matthes hopes, among other things, to make an accurate determination of the altitude of Mt. Rainier that will settle once and for all the dispute as to whether that peak is the highest point within the United States or not.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of the electrical engineering department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., is now in Europe on a year's leave of absence.

CHARLES W. HILL, who received his degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin this spring, has been made research chemist for the National Carbon Company at Cleveland, O.

MR. ANTONIO GUELL, research fellow in the engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois, having received the degree of electrical engineer from that institution, has entered the employ of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass.

MRS. MARGARET E. GRAY provides \$50,000 for the New York Academy of Medicine to establish the Landon Carter Gray Memorial Fund for the library in memory of her husband, who died about ten years ago.

The Scientific American states that a movement has been started having for its object a memorial to Robert Davidson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who in 1839 exhibited over a large part of Great Britain a model electric railway,

the motor car being run at a speed of five or six miles per hour by means of electricity.

DR. CHARLES ANTHONY GOESSMANN, born in Germany in 1827, since 1869 professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, known for his important contributions to agricultural chemistry, died on September 1.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS GENTH, JR., formerly assistant professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, where his father was professor of chemistry, died at his home in Philadelphia, on September 1, at the age of fifty-five years.

JOHN TALBOT PORTER, well known for his work in chemical and steam engineering, died at Montclair, N. J., on August 21, at the age of eighty-five years.

DR. LOUIS HUBERT FARABEUF, former professor of anatomy at the Paris College of Medicine and member of the Académie de Médecine, has died, at the age of sixty-nine years.

THE death is announced of Louis Olivier, founder and editor of the *Revue Générale des Sciences*.

THE American Institute of Mining Engineers will hold a meeting in the Canal Zone, Panama, in November, 1910. A special steamship, accommodating about 150 passengers, has been engaged for the trip, and will sail with the party from New York on October 21, returning to New York about November 15.

THE thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, will be held in Milwaukee, September 5-9, under the presidency of Dr. Charles O. Probst. The general topics for discussion are "The Relation of the University to Public Health Work," "Methods of Handling State Health Work," "The Inter-relation of National Organizations Working in the Interests of Health," "Section Reports for General Meeting," "The Present Organization and Work for the Protection of Health in the Four Countries Represented in the Association," "Sanitary Engineering Questions," "The

Prevention of Mental Defects and Mental Diseases," "The Relation of Unnecessary Noises to Health," and "The Necessity for Terminal Disinfection and Quarantine."

THE program of the International Congress on Radiology and Electricity, to be held at Brussels on September 13-15 is summarized in *Nature*. Among the important matters to be brought forward is the question of radium standards and nomenclature. The congress will be divided into three sections. In the first section, general questions of terminology and methods of measurement in radio-activity and subjects connected with ionization will be discussed. The second section will be devoted to subjects relating to the fundamental theories of electricity, the study of radiations (including spectroscopy, the chemical effects of radiations, and allied subjects), radio-activity, atomic theory and cosmical phenomena, such as atmospheric electricity and the radio-activity of the atmosphere. The third section is biological, and will be devoted to the consideration of the effects of radiations on living organisms. This section will deal with purely biological subjects, as well as the use and application of various radiations for medical purposes. A long list of papers already promised is given in the program, as well as a list of members up to date. A special exhibit of apparatus relating to the work of members is to be held in connection with the congress, and members are invited to forward exhibits to the Physical Laboratory of the University of Brussels. A number of excursions have already been arranged to take place after the congress, and special facilities will be granted to members on the Belgian and French railways.

THE Union Government, South Africa, has contributed £500 to Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition. The mayor of Pretoria has also opened a fund, which Lord Gladstone, the governor-general, has headed with a subscription of £50.

A BUREAU of British Marine Zoology has been established under the directorship of Mr. S. Pace, late director of the Millport Marine

Biological Station. The objects of the bureau, according to the prospectus as quoted in *Nature* are twofold: (1) to compile a bibliography of all works dealing with the biology of the European seas, and (2) to establish a marine biological station of a movable character with adequate staff, but relatively simple and inexpensive equipment, to work at faunistic problems at one or two points on the coast, with no reference to any question of their possible economic importance.

CONSUL THOMAS H. NORTON, of Chemnitz, furnishes the following statistics concerning the attendance of students at German universities: The total number of matriculated students during the current semester (July) is 54,845, which includes 2,169 women, as compared with 51,700 during the summer of 1909, and 33,700 in 1900. In addition, mention should be made of the non-matriculated, who are entitled to attend lectures, etc., in the capacity of "listeners" or guests, which number 2,686 men and 1,226 women, and which bring the actual attendance up to 58,757. The following division of students, according to the class of studies pursued, shows certain tendencies now affecting the professional classes of the empire:

Class	1909	1910
Philosophy, philology, history, etc.	13,911	15,475
Medicine	9,462	10,682
Mathematics, science, etc.	7,385	7,937
Political economy, fiscal science ..	2,198	2,405
Dentistry	1,238	1,264
Theology:		
Catholic	1,776	1,840
Protestant	2,398	2,507
Law	11,657	11,323
Pharmacy	1,454	1,147
Unclassified	231	265
Totals	51,700	54,845

In the last two divisions alone is a retrograde movement visible. A standstill in the number of students of Protestant theology, which has existed for several years, seems now to be overcome. The rapid increase in the number of medical students (from 6,000 in 1908) causes much comment in Germany, where the profes-

sion is overcrowded. The twenty-one universities are classified as follows by attendance: Berlin, 7,902; Munich, 6,890; Leipzig, 4,592; Bonn, 4,070; Freiburg, 2,884; Halle, 2,451; Breslau, 2,432; Heidelberg, 2,413; Göttingen, 2,353; Marburg, 2,192; Tübingen, 2,061; Münster, 2,007; Strassburg, 1,964; Jena, 1,817; Kiel, 1,760; Würzburg, 1,429; Königsberg, 1,381; Giessen, 1,334; Erlangen, 1,050; Greifswald, 1,029; Rostock, 834; total, 54,845.

A CABLEGRAM has been received at the Harvard College Observatory from Kiel, stating that D'Arrest's comet was observed by M. F. Gonnissiat, director of the Algiers Observatory, on August 26.3892, 1910, G. M. T. in the following position: R. A. $16^h 48^m 25^s.3$; Dec. $-9^\circ 42' 50''$. Visible in a large telescope.

THE following courses in illustration of recent progress in various departments of physical investigation will be delivered at the Royal College of Science (Imperial College of Science and Technology), South Kensington, during the autumn: About ten lectures on "Color Vision," by Sir William De W. Abney, K.C.B., F.R.S., beginning on Tuesday, November 8; about ten lectures on "Spectroscopy," by Assistant Professor A. Fowler, F.R.S., beginning on October 10; about ten lectures on "The Internal-combustion Engine, illustrated by a Study of the Indicator Diagram," by Dr. W. Watson, F.R.S., beginning on October 13; about nine lectures on "Radio-activity and Electric Discharge," by Professor R. J. Strutt, F.R.S. The following courses, of about ten lectures each, will be given (details to be announced later): "Measurement of High Temperatures, and Optical Pyrometry," by Professor H. L. Callendar, F.R.S.; "Magnetic Properties of Metals and Alloys," by Dr. S. W. J. Smith.

FROM the report of the medical bureau of the Prussian department of education on the public health for 1908, as abstracted in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, the number of births in Prussia was 1,308,283, an absolute increase of 9,902 over the previous year. Of these, 38,884 were stillborn, an increase of 229 over the previous year. The

proportion of the living born to 1,000 inhabitants was 32.99, a proportion which is smaller than that of any year previous to 1901. Of those born living, 651,426 were males, 617,973 females. The births of male children per 1,000 inhabitants diminished 0.32 over the previous year, that of female 0.15. Of all the births, 16,884 were plural, 16,716 being twins, 167 triplets and 1 quadruplet. The number of marriages in 1908 were 311,331, nearly as many in the towns as in the country. There were 693,724 deaths in 1908, an increase of 12,775 over the previous year. The excess of living births over the deaths was 575,675, which, with the exception of 1907 and 1906, is more favorable than in previous years. Of 1,000 inhabitants 19.17 male and 17.02 female, or altogether 18.03 persons died, a figure more favorable than in all previous years. The mortality in large cities of over 100,000 inhabitants remains on the average, 16.51 per 1,000 living, below the average of the entire nation (18.03). The highest mortality is shown by the city of Posen (22.24), the lowest by the city of Schöneberg (11.44). Berlin had a death-rate of 15.42.

THE Uganda Cotton Industry is the subject of a British Colonial Report by Sir H. H. Bell, which is summarized in the *Geographical Journal*. Before 1904, tentative experiments in the production of cotton had been made. In 1905-6, Uganda exported 43, and in the next year, 163 tons. Of all varieties of cotton seed, none, it was found, suited the soil and climate so well as "American upland," producing as it did a better lint, ripening earlier, opposing a stouter resistance to insect pests and blights, and yielding a quality of cotton superior to that of the original stock. In consequence, however, of the distribution of many varieties of seed and the severe competition of buyers, the cotton exported by Uganda depreciated in value from £50,000 in 1907-8 (for 858 tons, 213 unginned) to £41,000 (for 1,150 tons, 640 unginned). To prevent the ruin of an industry of so great promise, the cultivation of cotton was, with the consent and cooperation of the chiefs, subjected to stringent governmental control. Two

large seed farms were established in 1908, one in Buddu, the other in Busoga. Pending the arrival of expert officers, their management was provisionally committed to overseers engaged in British East Africa, under superintendence of the officer in charge of the Botanic Department. Despite the lack of expert knowledge and the decimation by famine of the population of Busoga province in 1908, fair results are being obtained. Thanks to the chiefs' loyal assistance, it is now difficult to find a plant other than of American upland, and the evolution of a hybrid peculiarly adapted to the climatic conditions of the country is deemed probable. The stringent regulations of 1908 have been relaxed, save that the distribution of seed remains for some time longer under government control. In spite of the restrictive regulations, Uganda exported, in 1908-9, 1,150 tons of cotton, 650 unginned. Under the head of the Cotton Department and a staff of instructors, "immense improvement and extension of the industry is confidently expected."

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, Rock Island, Ill., which celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary last June, benefits under the will of the late Hon. C. J. A. Ericson, of Boone, Ia., to the extent of \$56,000, which goes to the general endowment fund of the college.

THE council of Oxford University, at the instance of its chancellor, Lord Curzon, has recommended that Greek shall cease to be a compulsory study.

DR. ROBERT J. ALEY, superintendent of public instruction for Indiana, and for eighteen years professor of mathematics at Indiana University, has been elected president of the University of Maine and will take office December 1.

PROFESSOR JAMES B. SHAW, of James Milliken University, and Dr. Arnold Emch, of the Obere Realschule, at Basel, Switzerland, have been appointed as assistant professors of mathematics at the University of Illinois. Dr. Emch will take up the duties of his new position on February 1, 1911.